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HONOLULU, H. I.: TUESDAY, MAY 9, 1899.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 2076.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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FOR THE QUEEN

Arranging for Celebration of the
Birthday.

COMMITTEES ARE APPOINTED

There Will Be a Grand Dancing
Party—Hall Not Yet Selected—
Mr. Hoare's Address.

The British residents met last evening at the Waverley Clubrooms to discuss plans for a fitting celebration for the Queen's birthday. British Commissioner Hoare was chosen president, and in the following remarks took the chair:

With the near approach of another anniversary—the 80th—of the birth of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, the British residents have very naturally had the desire to meet together, as is customary, to consider in what manner, if any, the day, which all wish to honor, shall be commemorated. It is to give effect to this spontaneous and praiseworthy feeling that it has fallen to me to have the privilege of calling this meeting tonight.

While I am very glad, indeed, I must tell you I am in no way surprised—to see so many this evening to testify, by their presence, their loyal respect for Her Majesty; and I feel confident that, whatever arrangement may be come to for the celebration, it will be carried out in such a hearty and energetic spirit that its success cannot fail to be assured. For myself—a newcomer amongst you—and impressed, as I cannot but be, with the geniality and charming hospitality of which I see evidences on all sides, I cannot express to you how great a pleasure and privilege I feel it to have the opportunity of meeting you all and to take a part in your proceedings tonight.

As to the Venerable Queen, her virtues and true womanly qualities are so universally known and speak so eloquently for themselves, that anything I might say in regard to them would be quite superfluous. I have pleased God, in His goodness, to vouchsafe to her a life full of years. May it please Him yet to prolong her days; to strengthen and sustain her for the performance of her high and arduous duties and responsibilities, and may He also continue to her people the blessings and prosperity which they have enjoyed during her long and glorious reign.

Mr. Horace Wright was elected secretary and Mr. Robert Catton, treasurer.

Mr. Wright gave the figures of last year's entertainment. He thought it would be wise this year to confine the celebration to an evening ball, without having the day picnic.

Alex. St. M. Mackintosh spoke in favor of a dance to be given at Progress hall, which would be more available than Independence Park or any other place.

D. Logan seconded the motion in regard to a dance, but proposed that some restriction be placed upon the number of tickets.

Mr. Paine favored Independence Park, as it has not proved too large in the past.

Judge Stanley believed that although Independence Park is large enough for the purpose desired, on account of the uses to which the building has been put during the last year and the deaths which have occurred there, a number of people would be deterred from attending.

The motion that a dance be given was carried.

Frank Davey spoke in favor of the meeting deciding where the dance should be held, instead of having it left to a committee.

Mr. Olive Davies advocated the appointment of a committee who should look into the question of the merits of the different places proposed.

Mr. D. Logan moved that a committee be appointed who should examine into the details of various places available for a dance and, together with the chairman and secretary, make the selection.

The following committees were appointed:
Committee on choosing a hall—J. S. Bailey, W. H. Paine, F. Davey, W. W. Wright, Robert Catton, C. M. V. Foster, R. A. Jordan, Dr. Sloggett, Fred Harrison and E. B. Thomas. This committee will meet this evening at 8 o'clock at the Waverley Club.
Finance Committee—T. Rain Walker, chairman; W. H. Paine, T. M. Starkey, J. A. Kennedy, E. W. Jordan, Hugh McIntyre, Tom May, John Phillips, F. M. Swansy, S. C. Allen, W. H. Balfour.
Invitation and Reception Committee—Dr. A. V. Murray, W. L. Stanley, Rev. Alex. Mackintosh, T. Olive Davies, John S. Walker, W. Robt. McKibbin, Mark Robinson, A. M. Sprague, Wray Taylor, Fred Harrison, J. Mackintosh.

TO BE NEW LABOR

Japanese Cannot Be in Majority
on an Estate.

RULE TO TAKE EFFECT OCTOBER 1

Policy of the Cabinet—5,000 In-
stead of 10,000 Men Allowed—
Reforms Insisted Upon.

The Government (the Executive Council) has clearly defined its labor or immigration policy. It is that importation of Japanese for the plantation is to be restricted in a marked manner, and further that after the end of the third quarter of this year no cane estate will be permitted to secure Japanese to a quantity that will make this class of laborers on the particular plantation applying, exceed in number the labor of other nationalities.

A JURY WANTED

Trying to Get 12 Men for
a Riot Case.

Five Japanese Charged With Mur-
der in the First Degree—A New
Panel—Civil Cases.

There was great difficulty in getting a jury yesterday to try the first rioting Kahuku Japanese charged with murder. Attorney-General Cooper and W. O. Smith directed the questioning for the Republic, and A. G. M. Robertson appeared for the defense. The first panel of fifty was entirely exhausted without a jury having been obtained. A new panel was ordered, and the names given to the police to serve the summons. The effort to get a jury will proceed today.

Nearly all the men called yesterday had some opinion of the case. One man believed that every man who took part in a riot in which people were killed should be hanged. Naturally the defense did not think he would make a good juror, so he was excused.

Plaintiff in the matter of J. D. Pavle vs. Antone Fernandez has filed a bond for appeal in the sum of \$5000.

In the decision handed down by the Supreme Court in the matter of Mann Kapile et al. vs. Makupuiwa and Kohue, bill for specific performance, the following points of law are brought out:

"An answer to a bill in equity should be signed by respondent, and sworn to by him, unless the oath be waived by the bill."

"An unsworn answer, signed by an attorney for defendants, is no answer."

"A receipt for money by a wife in part payment of land of the wife, her name being written by her husband and cross mark affixed by her, she having agreed verbally to the sale, and the party purchasing entering into possession of the premises, binds the wife, and entitles the purchaser or his heirs to a decree of specific performance."

The plaintiff obtained the relief prayed for.

USEFUL SOCIETY.

The Y. H. I. Deserves Success and
is Doing Well.

The initiation fee in the Y. H. I. is \$10 and the monthly fee is \$1. This is a growing society that is doing much good in the community.

A member in good standing for over a year receives \$7 a week as sick allowance, and for ten consecutive weeks thereafter. On the death of a member \$75 is allowed for funeral expenses, and should be leave his family in destitute circumstances, the Institute is bound by its laws to assist them.

The Institute, although a purely Hawaiian organization, for the benefit of the Hawaiians, is nevertheless run on the same basis as any of the foreign orders.

The following officers are to be congratulated on the success with which they have handled the affairs of the Institute:

President—Geo. H. Huddy.
Vice President—Geo. L. Desha.
Treasurer—Chas. Wilcox.
Financial Secretary—J. L. Holt.
Recording Secretary—I. H. Sherwood.

Marshal—T. P. Cummins.
The Y. H. I. Loan Bureau, which is now on the same basis as the Pioneer Building and Loan Association, is doing considerable business, wholly among Hawaiians. Within the past year its resources have reached over \$2000. It is managed by the following officers: G. L. Desha, president; Chas. Wilcox, vice president; Henry Smith, treasurer; S. L. Kekumano, financial secretary, with the following members as the Board of Managers: Henry Hapai, J. D. Holt, Jr., Wm. C. Achi, J. M. Koo, J. L. Holt and T. P. Cummins.

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A POPULAR BANK

Keen Desire for Stock in
the First American.

Requests for Double the Number
of Shares to Be Issued Here—
Class of Applicants.

Col. George W. Macfarlane, the chief promoter of the First American Bank, is highly elated over the hearty endorsement the project has been given by the Honolulu community. The response to the announcement that a subscription list was open at the office of Attorney Cecil Brown amounted to a rush.

At the noon hour of yesterday the \$200,000 allotted to the project had been more than subscribed. In the afternoon a number of those who had made their requisitions in the morning returned and increased the amounts requested, hoping thereby to get finally about what they wished.

Simply to keep faith, in accordance with the advertisement published in this paper, the subscription books for the new bank will remain open till 3 o'clock this afternoon. It is believed that it will be necessary to make the apportionment with about twice the amount of stock asked for that is available at this time.

The most pleasing feature of the list to Col. Macfarlane is the surprising number of names and the varying amounts. All classes of the community are represented. The applicants range from the capitalist to the workman. Trustees of a number of prominent estates are anxious to secure stock in the bank. A trial was made to invest a considerable portion of the legacy of a well-known lady. Every effort will be made, consistent with business methods to supply stock to the greatest number in satisfactory blocks.

Col. Macfarlane goes on to the coast with the lists by the S. S. Gaelic this week. The assignment of stock will be made at San Francisco. Col. Macfarlane, with Mr. Lillenthal, will return from San Francisco within three weeks. The subscribers will then receive their shares. Mr. Lillenthal represents Seigmans and the Anglo-Californian Bank. He will be the director-general on the ground here with Col. Macfarlane as his chief of staff. No time will be lost in getting the new bank into operation.

Pioneer Mill.

The capital of the Pioneer Mill Company, which owns one of the best plantations in the country, has been increased from \$1,250,000 to \$2,000,000. This is a move that has been contemplated for a couple of years. Pioneer Mill stock has been steady at \$420 and \$425 ever since it was listed. There will be taken off this season about 12,000 tons of sugar, and it is confidently expected that the campaign of 1900-01 will yield above 20,000 tons. The output of this plantation has long been famous for its high purity.

Broken Leg.

Charles Swenson, a seaman belonging to the bark Albert, had his leg broken just below the knee while working in the hold of that vessel loading sugar last Saturday. A bag of sugar missed the chute and struck Swenson on the knee. He was taken to the hospital where his leg was set by Dr. Cooper.

NINE NEW DOCKS

Capt. Goodman's Plans for Har-
bor Improvement.

WOULD UTILIZE THE LEE SIDE

New Discharging Space Greater than all at Present in Use—An Estimate of the Cost.

Honolulu, April 29th.

EDITOR P. C. A.—In your issue of February 17th last, appeared a plan for the enlargement of the harbor of Honolulu, by the Hon. H. M. Whitney. The plan as illustrated would be a good one if it were feasible as to its cost and the length of time necessary to do the work. I consider, judging from the progress already made in harbor improvements, that it would take ten years' time and several million dollars (probably six) to complete the work as indicated in this plan. Taking the space indicated within the lines of Mr. Whitney's plan and dredging and excavating to a uniform depth of 26 feet at low water would necessitate the removal of more than 2,000,000 cubic yards of material, mostly coral rock.

Such a work could not be undertaken and carried along with all other necessary improvements in other lines of public works out of the ordinary revenue receipts of this community and it would not be just to tax other districts of these Islands for improvements which are beneficial to Honolulu only. Either we must get a helping hand from the Federal Government or must raise the money by issuing bonds for the purpose. Such bonds at 5 per cent, payable in 25 or 30 years, interest and principal guaranteed by the harbor revenues, might find buyers in the United States or England, but perhaps not here on the spot, where investors have been accustomed to interest or dividends ranging from 6 per cent to 100 per cent on real values.

The need for more harbor accommodations is a very pressing one, and something ought to be done at once to relieve the present condition of things. If the powers that be have any regard at all for the saving of the souls of those who come here in ships they should begin to do something right away to help us out. I am afraid most of us have already in words and thought stunted beyond redemption. Almost every day I come upon little clusters of shipping men who, having not much else to do, occupy some of their time in cursing this harbor. If they would station themselves near the King street bridge and run a good long dam from there to a junction diagonally with the O. R. & L. Co's track, they would accomplish some effective work by preventing the filling up of the harbor by the deposit of mud and silt from the Nuuanu stream.

I have before me a chart of Honolulu harbor, issued by the U. S. hydrographic office and compiled from surveys from several British naval officers—also from surveys made by the Hawaiian Government surveyors and by American naval officers. On it I have drawn a rough plan for nine wharves to be built in that part of the harbor known as naval row. These wharves would range in length (conforming somewhat to the natural curve of the shore line) from about 250 feet to 450 feet, to be 100 feet wide and to have a space of 132 feet between them, which would render it possible to berth a ship or steamer of the largest size on each side and leave a space sufficient for a small steamer or lighter to come alongside either of them. The objection may be raised that the wharves would project too far into the harbor, which objection may be answered by stating that the proposed wharves do not extend as far into the harbor as the jibs of vessels at present moored by their anchors there. These anchors, too, form a source of possible danger in the shallow water of this harbor to the deep draught vessels coming here.

Description of suggested new wharves on the lee side of Honolulu harbor, beginning at the cattle pen: Wharf No. 1, with which would be included the present cattle wharf, could still be set apart for that purpose. Its length would be 258 feet and it would be 135 feet across the end which includes the cattle wharf. One large ship might be berthed there, leaving the end clear for the Island steamers with cattle.

Wharf No. 2 would be 254 feet on the short side, which would be a good berth for a large ship. The longer side would be 273 feet, which is sufficient length for a 3000 ton steamer.

Wharf No. 3—451 feet on long side 222 feet on short side. Would be good berths for very large steamers, one on each side, or two small sailing vessels on each side.

No. 4—376 and 316. Good berth for

HILO'S BAD WATER

Contaminated Supply Has Caused
Much Sickness.

BOARD OF HEALTH OPINION

Advice to Citizens—General News of the
Second City Cleared From Its
Papers.

HEALTH CONDITIONS.

(Hilo Tribune.)

Hilo, Hawaii, May 4, 1899.

Citizens of Hilo: In answer to your request of the 3rd, asking our opinion as to the causes of the sickness so prevalent at present and its remedy, we reply thus: It is our opinion that the water supply is one of the main causes of the sickness in town.

We urgently advise boiling all water used for either drinking or preparing food. It is unsafe to cool water thus prepared by putting ice into it, as the water is obtained from the same source and freezing it does not destroy the germs. The water may readily be cooled in bottles placed on ice.

Were it possible, it would be wise to obtain the city water from a source above the cultivated area. This would require a large expenditure of money, a special appropriation and would be long in coming.

Boiling and filtering the water is the only safeguard at present.

Other factors, in the shape of undrained areas, cesspools, etc., about town, contribute their full share in producing an unhealthy condition which we are trying to remedy.

We respectfully call your attention to the fact that in order to be successful we must have the co-operation of the citizens, each keeping his own premises in order.

A good disinfectant, sulphate of iron—a handful to a pail of water—sprinkled over suspected places, has the advantage of cheapness, costing ten cents a pound.

We have asked the assistance of the Honolulu Board of Health in this matter. Respectfully,

W. L. MOORE, M. D.,

Agent Board of Health.

L. A. ANDREWS,

Agent of the Board of Health for the Island of Hawaii.

R. A. LYMAN,

Agent of Board of Health.

CHAS. MERK,

Agent of Board of Health.

R. B. WILLIAMS,

Port Physician of Hilo.

(Typhoid fever is the sickness to which reference is made.)

EXTRAORDINARY SUICIDE

(Hawaii Herald, May 4.)

Two of the Japanese fever patients in the Hilo Hospital died on Sunday. One of them, taking advantage of the temporary absence of one of the nurses, and while delirious, jumped from the window and made a dash for the bluff along the river back of the hospital. Before he could be stopped the man jumped to the river and his body was found a few hours later by Ed. Hitchcock wedged between a couple of large rocks.

NOT A DOLLAR.

(Hawaii Herald, May 4.)

The attempt by citizens of Hilo to secure \$2000 per month as a subsidy for the British-American S. S. Co. will probably end in failure. Aside from any effort made by the Chamber of Commerce there was one by individuals not connected with that organization. This canvas was made among business men without satisfactory results. The Herald sees no valid reason for paying this line a dollar. It fails to see it because the British-American line has given a very unsatisfactory service to Hilo and there is no guarantee that it would be improved even by the payment of a subsidy.

A NEW MILL

(Hawaii Herald, May 4.)

Geo. C. Hewitt, manager of Hutchinson Sugar Plantation, expects to receive the new nine-roller mill for Honouliuli this week. The mill buildings at Hilo have been taken down by Robert Wilhelm, the plantation carpenter, and removed to Honouliuli. It is the intention of the company to leave the mill at Naalehu as it is for the present but after completion of the new mill all the grinding will be done at Honouliuli. There should be a break-down in which case the cane will be taken to Naalehu.

DEATH OF A YOUNG LADY

(Hilo Tribune.)

Miss Nellie E. Wise, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Wise, died of typhoid fever at the home of Mr. F. Souza, Oahu, at 11 o'clock on the morning of Thursday, May 4th. Miss Wise went to Oahu about three weeks ago on a visit to the family of Mr. Souza but the germs of the fever had already been taken into her system and about the end of the first week she was confined to bed with the sickness from which she failed to recover. In spite of all the care which her friends and relatives were able to give her and the constant attention of Dr. N. Russell, the typhoid appearing in its most virulent form.

Miss Nellie Wise would have been eighteen years of age on the 17th of next July. She was a young lady who will be much missed by a large circle of friends, and by the community in general. She was prominent among the young people of the church, and

was one of the hardest and most earnest workers in all the religious and social efforts of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, of which she was president.

NOTES.

(Hilo Tribune, May 6.)

The Portuguese mill has closed down for the season with a total output of 935 tons. New sugar machinery was installed at the beginning of this season and owing to that fact and to good management a larger output has resulted this year.

Professor Maxwell, who arrived by last Kinau, spent Thursday and Friday at Kukuau, for the purpose of examining the soils of that tract for sugar plantation purposes, in the interests of Messrs. Maydwell and Wakefield.

Mr. Rishter is at present engaged in putting in the \$10,000 mill for the Peck and Micheltaki coffee plantation. No more land will be turned over by these people for sugar.

Nearly all of a fifty acre tract of native coffee trees on the place sold to the sugar men by the Oahu Coffee company have been uprooted. Cane seed will soon be planted.

A TRAM DRIVER

Clubbed to Insensibility
While on His Car.

Near the Waikiki Terminus—Pr. badly on At-
tempt at Robbery—Help Arriv. d
Soon.

(From Monday's Daily.)

At about 10.45 last night, Antone Rawlins, tram driver, was returning from Waikiki on his last trip for the night. When in front of Liliuokalani's beach place he heard a man board the car. Before Rawlins could turn a crushing blow descended upon his head. This was followed by another. Blinded with blood and with senses fleeing he made an outcry for help and endeavored to follow his assailant. The effort was too much. He fell unconscious to the ground.

The people of Wright's Villa heard the cries of the wounded man and rushed toward him. They found him lying senseless. He was immediately taken into the Villa where his wounds were dressed by Dr. Carmichael, who luckily was at hand. The loss of blood was great. The wounds look as if they had been made by a stone although the injured man says that they were inflicted with a club. After the wounds were dressed he was taken to his home on the lane running from Queen street Waikiki of South street.

When seen at his home, the driver could speak only with great difficulty. "I was not robbed," he said "my money is all there. I have no idea who did it. Before I could turn around the man hit me. I heard him call out when he struck me, 'I've got him.' So I think there was somebody with him. He must have got scared when I called out otherwise he would have taken the money."

It is thought that the assailant intended to render the driver unconscious at the first blow and then take the money. Rawlins had about \$25 in change on him and there was about \$1.50 in the box. On the trip down there were seven soldiers in the car. When Kapiolani Park was reached, the driver noticed that three soldiers had left the car. These had evidently got off at some point further up without the driver knowing it.

Mounted Patrolman I. Smith, who has the Waikiki road for his beat, was the first officer on the scene. "I was riding slowly along some distance off when I heard somebody crying 'Help!' I hurried to where the cries had come from and found Rawlins lying on the ground. About that time the people from Wright's Villa came out. I made a diligent search, but the man had made his escape."

Manager Pain was telephoned for and immediately went to the scene. He made a thorough examination of the vicinity where the assault was made. The driver's tickets, fares and change were all intact.

The news reached the police station at about 11 o'clock and a couple of good men were put on the case. They have already found some strong clues and before long the assailant will probably be landed in jail.

At 1.30 o'clock last night the injured man was resting easily. Although his wounds are serious he will recover.

BLUDGEON FOUND

In a second examination made by Mr. Pain the club with which the wounds were made was found. It is a heavy piece of eucalyptus about two feet long and two inches in diameter. The only wonder is that by the use of such a weapon the skull was not entirely crushed.

"If Not, Why Not?"

A B. Loebenstein takes issue with the Board of Registration sitting at Hilo. He applied to have his name enrolled and refused to subscribe to the new oath, claiming that he had already conformed to all the requirements of the constitution of the Republic. The Board insisted on the carrying out of its instructions from headquarters. Mr. Loebenstein secured an attorney and filed a written protest.

A SON OF HAWAII

Fresh Fame for One of the Is-
land at Yale.

ATTENTION TO ALBERT CUNHA

Is the Ball Team of His Department—Can-
didate for the 'Varsity Eleven—
To Appear in Boston.

The following is taken from the Boston Herald of April 16th:

On the Yale base ball squad is the only 300-pound player in any American university. He is Albert Richard Cunha, the most unique figure in college base ball. Cunha claims to be an American, but he has been able to make that boast only a few months, as he hails from Hawaii, where he was born and where he played the American national game as a subject of Queen Liliuokalani.

"Not alone on the diamond is Cunha an attraction for Yale athletic spectators. He is a football player who has fought more than one campaign on the gridiron and next year he is booked to play on the Yale 'varsity eleven. He was ineligible last season, as he entered the Yale law school, and members of that department require a year's residence before they are allowed to become recruits for the 'varsity ranks. Cunha was centre rush on the Yale freshman eleven which beat Princeton, 02, and held the Harvard freshmen from scoring till the last six seconds of the famous Yale-Harvard 02 contest last fall.

"Cunha is now catcher on the Yale law school nine, which he leads in batting. Strange to relate he is second of the team in base running. He is as lively as a cricket on his feet and steals bases as if he weighed 150 pounds. On the recent southern trip of the law school, Cunha helped win four out of the six games played, just twice as good a showing as that made by the Yale 'varsity. The Yale law school team has practically completed arrangements for a game with the Harvard law school and Cunha's introduction to a Boston audience will probably be made about Memorial Day. The Yale team is trying to arrange a contest with the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, but the challenge has not been accepted.

"Cunha's home is in Honolulu. He was graduated from Oahu College, Honolulu, and from St. Mary's, Oakland, Cal. He studied law later in San Francisco, finally deciding to complete his studies at Yale. When not in strict training his weight jumps above the 300 mark. At present he has trained down to 274 and feels rather gaunt, as he expressed it in conversation. He is 19 years old. Cunha is a member of the Yale Glee Club. He has one of the best voices in Yale. He is a composer and has written several songs. It is needless to state that he is one of the most popular undergraduates of Yale University."

A large cut accompanies the above, showing Cunha in uniform. Across the front of the jersey in large letters are the words "Law School."

Albert Cunha is one of the best known and best liked of Honolulu's young men. When here he played base ball with both the Stars and Punalou, and was known among his friends as "Sonny" Cunha.

SPECIAL AGENT SEWALL

He Visits His Father and Speaks
of the Governorship.

BATH, Me., April 23—Harold M. Sewall, former minister to Hawaii and present United States government special agent on those islands, arrived home today on a visit to his father, Arthur Sewall.

Mr. Sewall said that he was a candidate for Governor of Hawaii, but being in the government service, he felt somewhat restricted in discussing the matter. He was away from his post on leave, and had spent six days in Washington in conference with the authorities.

He would not deny that his visit to Washington was relative to the governorship of the Islands, neither would he affirm the rumor that the position had been tendered to him by President McKinley. He said that he would return to Honolulu within a week and it is inferred from this that he reached a satisfactory understanding with the president.

A CURE FOR CHRONIC DIARRHOEA.

I have been a sufferer from chronic diarrhoea ever since the war and have used all kinds of medicines for it. At last I found one remedy that has been a success as a cure, and that is Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy—P. E. Graham, Gears Mills, La. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. I., and all druggists and dealers.

EX-PLANTER

I received a fine shipment of

Carriage Horses,
Buggy Horses,
Hack Horses.

For Sale at Reasonable Prices.

SCHUMAN'S CARRIAGE AND
HARNESS REPOSITORY.

Fort Street - - Above Club Stables.

WHAT'S YOUR SHOE PRICE?

WHATSOEVER YOU WANT

In the way of SHOES, never doubt our ability to fit both purse and foot; its simply a matter of knowing your size, price and width. It isn't possible to give better shoe service that we give. We can suit everybody; we wouldn't be

"THE LEADERS"

If we couldn't, and we give as big value in proportion for \$2.50 and \$3.00, as we give for \$5.00. Likely that's the reason we're selling so many Men's and Women's \$2.50 and \$3.00 shoes just now.

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Hawaiian Gazette Office.

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WE are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves. In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

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2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

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THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER
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IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Bares of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

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CAUTION—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Limited, England," are engraved on the Government 5 amp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Boston.
The Aetna Fire Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Co., of London.

THE NEXT WAR.

A copy of the Revue Internationale (Paris) lately received here, contains a review of a book titled La Guerre. The book has created a sensation among the military men of Europe, because the author of it is Jean de Bloch, the celebrated military critic of Russia. He reviews the advances made in military science, and the works of Shumout and other noted writers on military affairs, and his conclusions are startling. They are such as might be made in composing a sensational military romance, and yet they are drawn from the existing facts which are familiar to students of military matters. They are the conclusions of a learned man, who has no superior as a critic, and, who has tested them by the facts accomplished since 1870, the date of the Franco-Prussian war.

He declares that the modern guns and powder are so efficient that the losses in battle would now be four times as many as in the war of 1870. The new rifles are forty times more efficient than the rifles used in 1870, and the value of artillery is from twelve to fifteen times greater than it was at that date. Shells that exploded at that time into nineteen or twenty pieces are now broken into an average of two hundred and forty pieces. Cannister (bombe de font) that scattered forty-seven pieces or shots, in 1870, now distributes 1204 pieces, with the aid of pyroxiline, and spreads six hundred and fifty-six feet at a distance of three thousand three hundred yards from the firing point. The author says that the Prussian General Rhone has stated that if 10,000 men were to attack a fort well armed, they would be met at a distance of 2000 yards from it with, for instance, 1450 discharges of artillery, which would carry 275,000 shot and shell. The attacking force, unless under cover, would be annihilated before it reached a point distant a mile from the fort.

Rifles and smokeless powder make the use of cavalry of little value. Nor can skirmishers advance. The artillery now in use is so deadly, a series of earth works on a battlefield are absolutely necessary.

Bloch cites the description of Captain M. Nigote of the French army as to the method of battle, if it were fought today in Europe. At a distance of 6000 yards it would begin with artillery on both sides. Men and horses would be swept down by the exploding shells and bullets. The great cannon of one army would disable the cannon of the other army. The advantage would be with the army that used the most artillery. After artillery fire, the infantry would advance. At 2000 yards the rifle bullets would take effect. There would be a hail storm of rifle balls over the field. The artillery not destroyed would cut up the attacking regiments. The field would be covered with the wounded and slain. When the reserves came up there would be maintained a space of 1000 steps across which neither line of attack could cross, because of the terrible discharge of bullets. Shells loaded with melinite would crush and utterly demolish houses and villages in the way of the marching forces. The dead on each side would be piled up into ramparts about 1000 steps apart behind which men would protect themselves. The battle would continue until the ammunition gave out, and the armies were used up.

The author says that if the French and Germans were to engage in another war similar to that of 1870, it might last a year, and in the end both sides would be exhausted, and nothing would be gained. The cost of such a war would be on each side ten thousand millions of francs, and the cost to Europe would be forty thousand millions of francs.

If the conclusion of the great writer on military affairs is correct, and the destructive power of modern weapons is so vast, it indicates a sufficient reason for general disarmament in Europe. So long as there is uncertainty as to the result of battle, nations will not disarm on any moral grounds. But if it is accepted as a fact that an army in a great battle cannot obtain the victory over another great army, and the result will be destruction without results, there will be a tendency to disarm. For even a comparatively small army will be able to destroy any attacking force.

In the order of the evolution of "God-like men," the power to utterly exterminate each other seems to precede the desire to enter into a general brotherhood. Like two frontier ruffians who get the "drop" on each other at the same instant, and then shake hands and "take something" together instead of making a mutual extermination, the nations, finding that war means mutual destruction, will resort

to other devices like card playing, golf or the drawing of lots, in their efforts to get the advantage of each other.

THE ADMIRAL AND THE CAPTAIN.

The indiscreet language of Admiral Kautz and of Capt. Coglian, regarding the conduct of the Germans at Manila and Samoa recalls the venerable anecdote of the parrot who repeatedly scolded the dog, and after an unexpected interview with him, at the expense of his feathers got back on his perch and shouted: "I've talked too much, that's what's the matter."

Both of these officers claim that their remarks, which the Germans pronounced insulting, were made in private, and reached the public only through a breach of confidence. Sailors are not diplomats who "use language to conceal thought." Nor can they always distinguish between a case in which offensive language is open to grave censure, and another case where the same language would be regarded as highly patriotic.

As members of the sovereign people who rule in America they have the right to express opinions on all public matters, but as officers of the government they are under bonds to be discreet and must surrender their independence. The members of Congress indulge in the most offensive language in commenting upon the conduct of foreign nations, but as they cannot be held responsible for words spoken in debate, foreign nations accept these offensive remarks as a necessary part of the government by democracy.

Until recently, when John Bull and Brother Jonathan fell on each other's necks, and each tenderly said to the other, "you are indeed my long lost brother!" any officer civil or military sealed his patriotism and became popular by abusing the English, that is, by twisting the tail of the British lion. But since John Bull kindly turned his back to the American supply ships and shut his eyes while supplies for Dewey's fleet were quietly smuggled out of Hongkong, contrary to the law of neutrality, the pastime of twisting the tail has been suspended, and offensive remarks made by prominent officers would be sharply rebuked.

The Germans may say with Mrs. Gamp, "I don't mind your thinkin' mean about me, but there ain't no call for expressin' of yourself to my face."

No doubt the nation is a little out of temper with the Germans for the moment, but it will soon recover its serenity and find that the Germans will stand beside it in the march of progress, because the Germans love liberty, and are already a large part of the bone and sinew of the American commonwealths. The Admiral and the Captain will be hereafter reserved and frigid towards their indiscreet friends.

LIMIT OF FREE SPEECH.

Mr. Edward Atkinson's open avowal, and defense, of his conduct in sending pamphlets to our soldiers in the Philippines, which tend to discourage them in the prosecution of the war, brings up sharply the question of the rights and duties of a citizen. While we believe that Mr. Atkinson's views are wrong, there is this to be said on his behalf. He has the right under the Constitution and laws to differ from the views of the Administration, and of all other citizens. He has the right also to tell his fellow citizens who are in the army what he thinks about public affairs. They also have the right to think and talk about the necessity and conduct of the war, because they also are citizens who with other citizens, must determine the policy of the nation. Mr. Atkinson has the lawful right to convince them that the war policy is wrong, just as another person has the right to convince them that the war policy is sound and correct.

This case illustrates what the French writer de Tocqueville called the "tyranny of democracy." He says that, theoretically, free speech is tenderly protected in a democracy, but in practice, the majority have no bowels of compassion for the minority, and like to regard those who differ from them as traitors and scoundrels, and do not hesitate to crush them politically and financially if they can do so by laws. And there is also a considerable percentage of persons in a democracy who would like to see all those who differ from them banished from the country.

We have the right to assume that American citizens in our Philippine army are capable of passing upon the merits of our policy quite as well as Mr. Atkinson can, and that he cannot make them discontented in a just cause. To assume that he can do any mischief by circulating his pamphlets among them is to assume that our soldiers are fools and lack intelligence. Indeed the evidence is that the soldiers understand the issues involved in the war quite as well as Mr. Atkinson does. Moreover, he will not be able to influence the Regulars who have enlisted to obey orders and fight. To advocate the suppression of Mr. Atkinson would be to urge the adoption of the old practice that put a man in prison when he disagreed with the ruling power.

MORE BANKS NEEDED.

In proportion to the amount of business done in these islands, the banking capital is totally inadequate according to the American standard. There are many small places on the Mainland where with a population of five to ten thousand there are four or more banks with more capital than our banks have although the total business of each town is far less than the business done in Hawaii. The total number of national banks on the Mainland in 1897 was 3,648, with a capital of \$644,673,395. To this number should be added the State and private banks, the number of which with their capital is not here given. The total banking facilities are much greater therefore in proportion than they are in these islands. It is not the number of people, but the value of trade and commerce that really fixes the amount of banking capital required. Heretofore the agents of the sugar plantations, with several banks have met the needs of the industries, and have furnished the capital required for our trade. Conditions have changed. The expansion of the sugar industry demands an increased amount of loanable funds, and the establishment of more banks will facilitate commerce.

One of the advantages of a National bank is that it circulates notes, which are virtually guaranteed by the national government. While the government demands from the national bank a deposit of national bonds which secure the redemption of the currency issued by the bank, the income from these securities as well as the interest on the currency issued also accrues to the assets of the bank.

More than all, these national banks are subject to close inspection by the government and with few exceptions, the inspection is rigid. Inspection is a whip in the hands of the government that is held over the bank officials, and prevents, as a rule, although not always, the wasting of the bank's resources, by incompetent men. Our local banks have been singularly free from dishonest management in the past, but it is the experience of all commercial communities that the management of financial institutions must change from time to time, and there can be no perpetual certainty of good management. The case of the Barings illustrates the uncertainty of it, even in the oldest commercial community of modern times. There is at present but one local bank in these islands subject to rigid examination. The other banks are unquestionably managed with skill and honesty, but their safety, so far as depositors are concerned, depends upon the high character of the management.

As all values here of land and of merchandizing, depend upon the conditions of the sugar industry, the success of banks must depend upon the condition of that industry. That is, the banks as well as individuals have their eggs in one basket. Diversified industries would avert this financial danger. There are none.

It is generally believed that banks establish industries. It is not their object to do so. They serve to facilitate trade, and encourage manufacturing and commerce already established. Where banks have undertaken to "build up a place," they have, as a rule, failed. These islands furnish exceptions to the rule. Banks when wisely conducted are only pawnshops on a large scale, mere money lenders on a large scale and not promoters.

It is for the facilities they offer in conducting the business of established industries that they are of the very highest value, and therefore a new bank, conducted by intelligent men, is an important aid to the commerce of the islands.

CHINESE AND THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

If the Chinese residents here are all in accord with the Chinese merchants who presented to the Chief Justice an address of congratulation on Friday last, it is a valuable guarantee of the peace of the community, so far as this race is concerned. To the political situation is of little consequence so long as there is justice in the administration of the laws. They will not agitate in order to protect themselves when they are protected.

There is nothing that so clearly aids to enforce our claim to a high civilization here, as the even and exact justice dispensed by our higher courts in protecting at all times the rights of the Asiatics. Although the unjust and inequitable taxation which is imposed upon them, so far as real estate values are concerned, is an abomination, they cannot and do not charge it to the courts. When before them, they share in the inflexible administration of justice which makes no racial distinction.

The immediate cause of the address presented to the Chief Justice by the Chinese was his decision which stayed for the moment an act of gross moral injustice committed by the Federal government through the carelessness and ignorance of its legal advisers. It was the law on the Mainland in 1860, that fugitive slaves should be restored to their masters. But there were judges who believed in the final reign of

the "higher" law that forbade it, and they refused to sanction it.

Although the Supreme Court following a strictly legal interpretation of the law, remanded the Chinese immigrants to exile, and overruled the Chief Justice, his decision, founded on equity and natural justice, will give him reputation hereafter, because the people in the long run, care little for laws which conflict with the ideas of justice. Expedient as it may be, "necessary" as it may be, in the lowest sense, to enforce the shifting and inconsiderate laws of men, there is no measure in the end of those who struggle though in vain to enforce the better law.

SOWING SEED.

On April 23 a negro brute entered the home of one Crawford, a farmer in Palmetto, Ga., and in the presence of his wife and children, killed him with an ax and then ravished his wife, an assault so brutal that the Atlanta Constitution says it "dethroned the reason of the people of Western Georgia." They seized the criminal, tried and convicted him by Lynch law, chained him to a tree, cut off his ears and fingers, covered his body with kerosene oil, built a fire of fagots about him and slowly burned him to death and cut the charred body into small pieces. The lynchers numbered many thousands of the respectable citizens of Georgia. Every year there are a hundred or more cases of these lynchings proceedings in the Southern States, caused by brutal crimes of negroes upon white women. Throughout the wide and sparsely settled area of the South women fear to travel alone in the rural districts, or even in the neighborhood of large cities. There is the same dread of violence and assault as there would be if, every year, several hundred persons were killed by tigers, and it was known that every square mile of territory outside of the cities was subject to their prowling and sudden attack.

What, then, are the causes of this terrible condition of the social state? What has the evolution been that every Southern woman is called upon to arm herself because she cannot be protected?

Several hundred years ago the American colonists established slavery. Its object was cheap labor. No doubts were raised about the moral qualifications of the negro immigrants. "Can he handle a hoe?" was the only question asked. The best and the worst type of negroes captured in Africa were imported indiscriminately. Any who asked in those days, "Will not these blacks some day have their part to play in the national destiny?" were regarded as foolish dreamers who did not understand "business," and were willing to arrest industries and commerce. The intelligent classes said: "There is money in slavery."

The Northern people helped to rivet the chains upon the slaves by making slavery perpetual under the Constitution, and Northern indifference and Southern industries kept up the slave trade even in a small way until the opening of the civil war.

In 1820 slavery began to be unprofitable in the Southern States, and some steps were taken to abolish it. But Eli Whitney's marvelous cotton gin suddenly made slave labor "profitable" in its narrow sense, and slavery was maintained. The negro was the gainer because he exchanged the degraded life of a savage for one that was less degraded. The white man, under the profits of slavery, created a brilliant "civilization" which produced chivalrous men and the most fascinating and lovely women, in comparison with which the men and women of the North were outwardly rather uncouth. The tourist who visited the South was dazzled by the splendor of the social life, and the spectacle of a high civilization. He was not taken to the huts of the slave. Northern merchants said slavery must be a good institution because Southern merchants promptly paid their debts.

Then came the "irrepressible conflict," the awful sacrifice, the social ruin of almost one-half of the nation.

What legacy did the devout colonial forefathers leave, aside from the legacy of a war that cost half a million of lives and infinite sorrow to the living? Those Northern and Southern forefathers imported without hesitation the lowest type of African savages. They imported, as well, some of the highest type of negro, from whom much may be expected. Of this lowest type were thousands of brutes who were cannibals when imported, and at best, were hardly better than wild beasts. If they could only hold a hoe the good forefathers were satisfied. The descendants of these savages are everywhere in the South today. The past generation ignorantly and selfishly imported the seeds of the tree which produces thorns, and in the thorns of this tree the social life of the South now bleeds. Between, on the one hand, the slave ships owned and sailed by New England men and the need of cheap labor by the South, and on the other hand, the awful crime which cost the people of Georgia into a frenzy, there is a clear and logical conclusion. As the fathers sowed, so

Could Not Sleep

Suffered With Dyspepsia and Unable to Do Her Work—Completely Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.
"I suffered with dyspepsia and could not do any kind of housework. I was very nervous and could not sleep. I heard so much about Hood's Sarsaparilla that I bought a bottle. I found it gave me relief and I bought six bottles. When I had taken them I was cured. I can now do my housework and can sleep well at night." MRS. HANNA, 1730 Prospect Avenue, Helena, Montana.
"I have found Hood's Sarsaparilla excellent for building up and strengthening the system when it is in a run down or exhausted condition." MRS. SARAH M. SNOOK, Red Lodge, Montana.

If you have decided to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other. Get Hood's and only Hood's.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the Best-in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. \$1, six for \$5.

Hood's Pills not harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 35c.

do the children reap. The fathers put off the wealth of the cotton trade, founded on cheap labor, reached what was called a "splendid civilization," but the children find there is written across the history of the evolution a Sunday school maxim: "As ye sow, so shall ye (your children) reap."

Perhaps there has been some careless sowing elsewhere?"

"WIND."

"The president of a large downtown bank recently stated that one of the very largest manufacturers in this country, who has not entered into any combination told him that in his judgment not only all the common stock of most of the recent industrial combinations represented wind, but that 50 per cent of the preferred stock also represented wind. He thought that if 75 per cent of the preferred stocks represented values it was an outside estimate.

"It is generally conceded that the common stock of newly incorporated trusts represents the cost of printing the certificates, plus a sum to represent the estimated dividend-earning capacity of the company beyond such earnings as are pledged for dividends on bonds or preferred stock.

Were stock certificates representative of intrinsic value, of the cost of the plants, or based on the proved earning power of the company, they would still be extra-hazardous investments because of the manipulation they are subject to by professional Wall street operators. The one great object of the promoter and the banker is to unload the stock of the company on the unsuspecting public. Playing with such stocks is more risky than playing poker."—New York Grocer.

The object in issuing preferred stock in these corporations is to induce persons to invest money in the belief that the preferred stock represents actual values, and, for that reason, must have a higher value than the common stock. But, as the Grocer says, even the preferred stock may be full of "wind."

There is no deception in issuing any amount of stock provided it is honestly issued upon a true statement of facts. "Wind" is a confusing word. The promoters of the industrial stocks as a rule, especially in manufacturing plants, dishonestly represent the cost of the plant. A concern may have actually invested \$200,000 in an iron furnace and its appliances, but owing to ignorance and mismanagement it can be duplicated for \$100,000. There is, therefore, dishonesty in estimating its cash value at \$200,000. The difference is "wind." In the organization of the American Oil Company which controlled the cotton seed oil of the South, the estimates of the cash investments in oil mills was often three hundred per cent above the actual cash values.

But the cost of a plant is by no means, in many cases, the value of the plant. A patent may have no cash value in itself, but may have a great commercial value when utilized by a skillful and intelligent scheme.

A patent is a monopoly granted by the state, and only the income derived from its use can fix its value.

So that the nominal value of a stock is, like the value of a patent, after all, determined by its earning power during a season of years. The Western Union Telegraph Company has a capital of \$100,000,000. Its plant could probably be replaced at a cost of \$35,000,000 or less, but it has an earning capacity of six per cent on its capital, which has hardly varied during many years, and its capacity for earning this dividend is generally accepted. While there may be \$60,000,000 of "wind" in the stock, it is nevertheless a good investment. A stock that is full of "wind," that is, represents no cash, may be a better investment than a stock representing cash. The "good will" of a business for which no cash is paid may represent a large earning power, but it would not be reasonable to call it "wind." For a steady and consistent earning power is the important thing, and is a better measure of value than cash paid in.

20 CENTS A DAY

Rates at the Japanese Hotels in Honolulu.

FOR BOARD AND LODGING:

Places Visited—The Rooms and the Fare—One Select Establishment—Transients.

Hundreds of the black haired, nervous, aggressive little men from the Orient patronize steadily the Japanese boarding and lodging houses with which the downtown of Honolulu is spotted. What manner of living is there in these hotels? What are the rates?

There is but a single method by which these narrow confines may be penetrated by a seeker for information. Secure the interpreter, an individual ever ready for any enterprise, fix on a route and make the visits. An arrangement for decoy is necessary. Your resident Japanese is not at all simple minded. Not at all. He is ever alert, always suspicious. He is not awed by the white man, because he thinks himself the equal of any man. And how he has mastered knowledge of his "rights." He more than knows that his house is his castle.

Take first the little place on Merchant street, opposite the Womans' Exchange. It is in every way just the same as many others. The wife of the proprietor meets the interpreter and reporter. She smiles as she listens to a request in effect that it is desired to house a yard boy at the place for a few weeks.

The husband is called. He smiles, hears his wife and the visitors, and then ponders. Lodging—and very excellent lodging can be had for the boy. But he must find food elsewhere, for the place has no restaurant license and the policemen pass it often. Well, yes; of course. But this boy must be fed and it will only be for a short time. All right, but there is risk. Like to see the room? It is inspected. The food there shall be plenty of it and equal in every respect to the fare of the best Japanese hotel in Honolulu. The menu will include rice, fish, vegetables, soy and all the tea desired.

How much? This is a quiet, select place and the employer of the boy pays and wants his servant to receive good care. What does he say to twenty-five cents a day for board and lodging? There will be a lamp in the room and a mosquito net is supplied. Bath? No, the bath is not given. However, ten tickets for ten baths are sold for a dime, and the bathing place is not far distant.

It is all satisfactory, and perhaps the yard boy will come and be a guest for a time. Is there much business now? Oh, yes, the hotel is doing well. More Japanese are coming to town all the time. They come from plantations.

The sleeping accommodations depend on the custom. In a rush, room must be made for all who appear. None can be turned away. At times the hallways and even the kitchen are used for lodging places. Effort is made to ventilate. Windows and doors are left open. There may be three persons or there may be a score in a room, eight by ten feet.

One more hotel will be visited. Let it be several, for there are a number in a group in Chinatown, in the Japanese. There are more people coming and going down in this part of town, and there are more Japanese about the house. This proprietor does not deliberate and smiles sparingly. He says his rate is twenty cents a day straight to any one and for any length of time. The figure is the same in all this neighborhood. The Merchant street man had a special price, as well as a select place. Perhaps the additional five cents a day was for taking the chance of having a boarder and no victualing license.

The twenty cent places are or seem to be uniform in space allotment and furnishing. There is very little bed clothing, as it is seldom used. The pillows are for the guests to fix 'or themselves. Baths must be taken outside, and the same price of a ticket for ten baths for ten cents is quoted. The interpreter says at once and a number of the boarders promptly testify that the food is sufficient and of correct variety and proper serving. And, mark it, guests without baggage must pay in advance.

These hotels do a great amount of transient business. This comes from the plantations in the vicinity of Honolulu. Large numbers of the laborers spend Sunday in the city. They find the fee of twenty cents a day for board and lodging quite to their liking. The great rushes at these places are when a steamer with free labor aboard arrives from Japan, or when a large number of Japanese come to town as strikers, or for a holiday.

REV. M. L. GORDON

After Observation He Presents Views on Hawaii.

CONDITION OF THE JAPANESE

Housing of Plantation Labor—Water Supply—Treatment—The Artistic Instinct—Suggestion.

Editor P. C. A., Sir:—After a protracted residence in Japan I arrived in this city on April 11. Since that time I have been busy visiting the different plantations and aiding, as I was able, the Rev. O. H. Gulick in his good work for the Japanese laborers. At the Honolulu Ministers' Meeting a fortnight ago I was courteously given an opportunity to state my impressions of the Islands, and afterward requested to write out for publication the substance of my remarks. There has been no time to do this, and perhaps I can best fulfill the promise then made by a letter for your columns.

Let me say then, that the beauties on sea and land which so charm the senses of everyone arriving here seem to me not a whit greater or more deserving of appreciative remark than are the widely manifested spiritual qualities of sympathy with and helpfulness for the many different peoples brought together here. As I have noted how the young of all nationalities are gathered into your excellent schools as I have visited the free kindergartens on the plantations; as I have seen the special schools for Hawaiians, Chinese and Japanese, I have felt that these things combined to form a state of affairs as unique as Punchbowl or Diamond Head. And what the charm of tree, flower, and lawn, is to the natural scenery, that and much more are the personal and private ministries of culture and refinement to the less fortunate races who for a time at least, are making their homes here. If Christ were to come to Honolulu He would surely find not a few upon whom He would bestow his coveted "well done."

The Japanese on the plantations are certainly better off financially than they were at home. As to their wages and in general, their treatment—except in the case of the inevitable misunderstandings which ignorance of the language brings—there is not much to complain of.

The most unsatisfactory things are the camps. The quarters are (as was to be expected) very narrow. For a family a room 9x7 ft. is too small. The same may be said of the allowance of 6x4½ feet for a single man. And I am glad to report that this is being recognized and that for the new houses going up on some plantations (e. g. Bwa) 8x12 feet is the standard for a family. It is surely not too large.

The arrangements for water supply are in some cases inconvenient and inadequate. This doubtless affects the health of the laborers and their children and calls for speedy remedy. This is true not only as respects drinking water but is particularly true of the arrangements for bathing. The hot bath is an essential part of Japanese life. This is provided for on some plantations, but so far as my observation goes the bathing tanks are too few in number and what there are are in the open air. Some better arrangement that would separate the sexes and prevent exposure of the person is loudly called for in the interest of decency and morality.

To one coming here from Japan one of the things which strikes him most painfully on entering the homes of the laborers is the utter absence of the artistic element which characterizes the homes of even the humblest there. The Japanese, in their activity, their vivacity, their versatility, but especially in their artistic sense, are the Greeks of the Far East. Japanese art now claims admiration almost everywhere; but the art creations of the few are not half so wonderful as the art instincts of the many. This is something almost impossible for us inartistic Anglo-Saxons who are prone to associate art with a rich display of color and to limit it to halls and galleries, to understand and appreciate. In Japan the shoes being left at the door, the houses are first of all clean, and the ever-present "Kakemono" (suspended pictures) on the wall, the flower in pot or vase, and the refined manners of the people, are the exponents of a race instinct strong and universal. In these camps the contrast could hardly be greater. The artistic interest has nothing whatever to feed upon and its rapid decay seems certain—and this decay must have an important bearing upon the morals of the people. Some provision for this characteristic of the Japanese in the construction and surroundings of their

quarters seems to me extremely desirable and by no means impracticable. I have written this not at all in the way of fault-finding or complaint. It is because so much has already been done, and because of the evident desire to do more, that I have been bold enough to make these few suggestions. Thanking you in advance for the use of your valuable columns, I am,

Very respectfully yours,
M. L. GORDON.
Honolulu, May 6, 1899.

Chinese Cane Company.

The Maui Sugar Company will be floated soon. Its leading promoters are Wong Kwai, second Chinese vice-consul, and T. Kat Poo, manager of the large house of Wing Wo Chan & Co. Its capital will be \$250,000, divided into 10,000 \$25-shares. The first assessment payable on June 25th, will be 25 per cent. The site is in Huelo, Maui, and will consist of about 2,000 acres of valuable cane land adjoining Kihel plantation.

MR. JOE MARSDEN

The Citizen is Now at the Resort Carlsbad.

Taking the Waters—Has Traveled Extensively—Art—Music—Scenery—Return.

By the steamer Coptic Wray Taylor received a long letter from Joseph Marsden, who was at Carlsbad April 12th, drinking the famous waters there, without ever using a stick.

It is evident that genial Joe does not miss many points of interest during his travels judging from the number of places he mentions having visited. On leaving Rome he spent two days in Florence, and the picture galleries there were a great attraction to him, said to be the finest in Italy. From there he journeyed to Genoa, where he visited the San Felice, one of the largest theatres in Europe, and heard a tenor who possesses a most wonderful voice. From Genoa he went to Turin and took a trip on a railway that runs up a mountain side, and had a splendid view of the Alps, Mont Blanc, Jungfrau and St. Bernard were all in plain sight. His next stopping place was Milan, where he went to the La Scala and heard Meyerbeer's Huguenots. Leaving Milan he next took in Lucerne, and had a steamer trip on the most beautiful lake in the world. Paris was reached on March 5, and it was while here that Joe had a very severe attack of the grippe, but at the time of writing he had entirely recovered and felt himself again. On April 1st he left Paris and stopped at Nuremberg, quaint and picturesque old town. He walked all over it and describes it as a delightful place and very old-fashioned. He took lunch at a well-known restaurant called the Bratwurst Glocken, and partook of some of the famous Bratwurst sausages and sauerkraut, washing all down with—pints of the celebrated Bavarian beer. Joe was next to be found at Pilsen where he took a glass or two (probably more) of the well known Pilsener beer. When last heard of he was at Carlsbad drinking the waters, taking the prescribed course which runs from four to six weeks. He describes Carlsbad as a very pretty place, situated in a narrow valley with a small river running through it. The town is built on both sides of the river, extending up the sides of the hills. After this he will return to Paris, then London and probably reach San Francisco sometime in July.

COLONIAL EXPOSITION.

Commissioner Umsted Wishes Government Co-operation.

Commissioner Umsted who is here to gather a Hawaiian exhibit for the Colonial Exposition to be held at Omaha this year is a busy man. He has taken up the few days he has been here in presenting letters of introduction and looking over the field. He is greatly pleased at the courteous treatment with which he has met, and the evident desire of the business community to further his mission.

"The great thing I now need," said he, "is the hearty co-operation of the Government in aiding me to gather the exhibit. The inducements offered now are much greater than were offered for last year's exposition. The time is ripe for Hawaii to advertise herself and the best means by which she can do it is the colonial celebration."

Capt. Lydig to Leave.

Capt. Lydig, head of the United States commissary department in this city, will leave by the Gaelic. He received his orders by the Morgan City. During the time between his departure and the arrival of a successor Colonel Rubien, chief quartermaster, will look after the commissary department.

A LITERARY GEM BROUGHT FORWARD

(Carroll Carrington in the San Francisco Examiner.)

In the midst of a wide waste of political waters Mr. Ambrose Bierce raises a hopeful eye to the horizon and describes in the distance a green isle in the shape of a poem. It is named "The Sea of Serenity," and was published in the Examiner, prefaced by a few lines attributing the authorship of the verses to Edgar A. Poe. Mr. Bierce manifests in "Prattle" a curiosity to know more of the mysterious poem, justifying his interest in the matter by declaring it to be a literary event of great consequence than the thunder of politics or the clash of arms. He calls upon the writer of the prefatory note to shed more light upon the question of authorship. The writer of the prefatory note rises to remark that he wishes he might.

But he has no light to shed. The poem was sent to him by a friend who had found it in a collection of unpublished manuscripts with the name of Edgar Poe affixed to it. A reading of the lines, more than the name itself, persuaded the discoverer that he had hit upon a veritable Poe production, and when he sent it post-haste to the writer hereof the latter took to the idea like a fish on an angler's holiday. The poem is here reproduced:

THE SEA OF SERENITY.

I.
From the Mountains of the Moon,
O'er her silent, silver valleys,
Lit by earth-light soft in June,
And Aurora Borealis,
I and Isabel the saintly,
Mute upon the mountain's top,
Listened to the sweet dew faintly
Into nether caverns drop.

II.
And we spoke not and we moved not
In our musing melancholy;
Deep we loved, but, ah! we loved not
As they love in worlds unholly.
There the earth hums full and golden
O'er our planet's pallid plain,
And all memories of the olden
Days of the Earth swam back again.

III.
With a soft, a sad insistence,
Flowed a stream of melody
Through the ether, through the distance,
Flowed for Isabel and me.
From the zenith, blazing white,
Green and purple, opalescent,
Blue and crimson suns with light
Bathed the nadir, iridescent.

IV.
Many million triple suns,
Violet and lilac, burning
Where the crystal zodiac runs,
On its golden axis turning.
Brighter than the flames of Ender
Glowed the ruby sphere terrestrial
With a nimbus crowned whose splendour
Was seraphic and celestial.

V.
O'er her scintillating face
Rushed a mad and radiant river;
O'er the poles it poured its race
Where tormented torches quiver.
Oh! their spiral tongues unending
Like the mines of Ophir burned,
To a liquid lustre blending
As their jeweled globe was turned.

VI.
Then I glanced at her beside me
With the glory in her eye,
Deep I signed for words denied me—
Deep we sighed, yet knew not why,
Spoke the Sibil of the Uter
Silence, with her waving wings,
With her shadow wings that flutter
Over all Unfathomed Things:

VII.
"Yonder star whose lustre lonely,
Tinted like the Triton's horn,
Seems a sun—its flames are only
Flames of human passions born.
Love and Life and Thoughts that ever
Burn within the mortal breast,
Flames which shall not die, oh, never
Shall they die and never rest!
Till yon globe shall burn to ashes—
Like this icy orb decrease
Cold and dark—with love she flashes—
Love till all that is shall cease."
Thus the Sibil—swift our planet
Rushed into a vast eclipse,
A shadow o'er it ran,
And the Night lay on our lips.

But on our lips re-echoed lowly,
In that Universal Poesy,
Lowly, slowly, softly, holy—
"Love till all that is shall cease."
—EDGAR A. POE.

Now, is it Poe, or is it not? The natural inference is affirmative, for who but Poe could, or can, write like that? The question involves something more than a mere personal choice of opinion. It cannot be disposed of off-hand with the sweeping assertion that "Poe probably left no unpublished work behind him," or with an arbitrary disqualification to credit "these alleged verses from the grave." The question is more serious and more important than that. It demands from the one who answers it negatively an answer to a much more difficult problem: "If Poe did not write 'The Sea of Serenity,' tell us

where we can find the man, or woman, who did write it."

If that man, or woman, be found, we shall have before us in the flesh a person who may very easily reconcile us to the fact that Poe did not write this verse, and to the fact also that Poe is not alive to write us any other. We will have a substitute in his place who will make it unnecessary to search the past when we feel in need of a little Poe singing before breakfast of a summer morning.

Perhaps Mr. Bierce has a "theory" that will more plausibly account for the verses' existence. For my part, when I have found a man who can write more verses like "The Sea of Serenity," I shall go to theorizing with some confidence in the present and less of steadfast conviction in the monopolization by Poe of that certain trick of metering which makes this fugitive singing so like the Raven's note-swinging in the days when he lived upon the earth. If I make so unlikely a find I'll let Mr. Bierce know about it—and I myself will know who wrote "The Sea of Serenity."

LATEST BOOKLET.

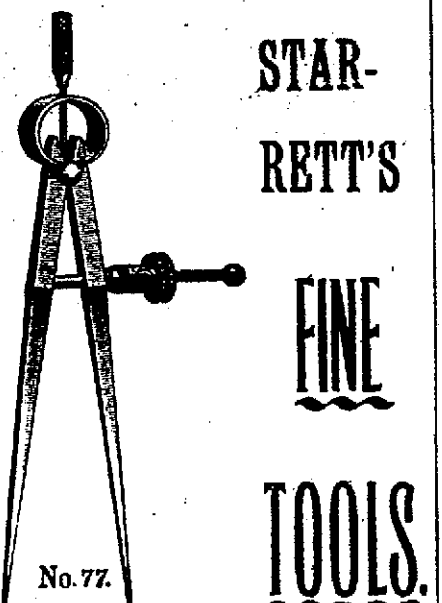
Davey's Neat and Valuable Pamphlet on Hawaii.

"History of the Hawaiian Islands and Hints to Travelers" is the title of a booklet published by the Davey Photographic Company. In it are interesting and reliable articles on Hawaii Geographical, Hawaii Historical, Hawaii Healthful, Honolulu Hand-some, and an Itinerary of the Islands. It concludes with a eulogy of the late Princess Kaiulani. There are a number of views scattered through its pages including scenes at the Hawaiian Hotel annex, steamships China and Doric, and scenes along the Oahu railway. The advertising pages are well filled. The first edition consisted of 10,000 copies and there is a heavy demand for it. The printing was done by the Hawaiian Gazette Co.

ANOTHER CASE OF RHEUMATISM CURED BY CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN BALM.

My son was afflicted with rheumatism, which contracted his right limb until he was unable to walk. After using one and a half bottles of Chamberlain's Pain Balm he was able to be about again. I can heartily recommend it to persons suffering from rheumatism.—John Snider, Freed, Calhoun Co., W. Va. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. I., and all druggists and dealers.

Just Received:



Also, Full Lines of

Leather,
Horse and
Mule Collars,
Castile Soap
Rubber Hose,
Rat Traps

A Car-load of
Garland Stoves,

FROM THE
MICHIGAN STOVE CO.

—A FEW MORE—

Secretary Disc Plows.

Pacific Hardware Co.

—LIMITED.—

Fort and Merchant Streets,
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Down Again

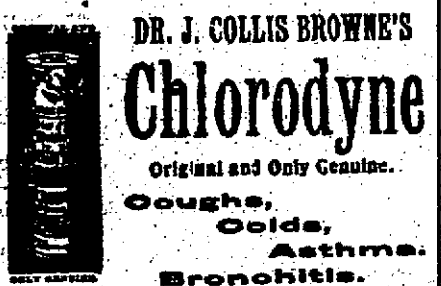
In prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

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Chlorodyne

Original and Only Genuine.

Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne

Is a liquid medicine which soothes PAIN of EVERY KIND, soothes a cold, refreshing sleep WITHOUT NARCOTICS, and REVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. Is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it acts as a CHARM; our dose generally successful.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne

Is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in

Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne

Rapidly cures short attacks of

Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The name of this remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne. Sold in bottles, 1s. 1/2d., 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d., by all chemists.

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Whether you want to buy now or not you are cordially invited to inspect our stock of Hawaiian Scenes and Subjects

In the matter of Colored Photos we yield the palm to none. A collection of a dozen or more of these neatly mounted and done up in a native made Lauhala folder could not be excelled as a gift.

Should we chance not to have some desirable view we would engage to make it and be thankful for the suggestion.

See our display of Island Views in our Show Case at the Post Office.

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Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line,
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CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS are warranted to cure Gravel, Gout, Rheumatism, Catarrh of the Bladder, Stricture, Hemorrhoids, Piles, and all Urinary Disorders. They are sold by all Chemists and Druggists. Price 2s. 6d. per box. Sent by post 3s. 6d. in payment of postage. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

TIMELY TOPICS

April 12th, 1899.

The cool weather we are having now won't last long, all probabilities are that after this cold snap is over we may have hotter weather than ever we had before. If this is the case, we would advise you to secure some means of keeping your butter and vegetables fresh, and at the same time making your ice bill a small item of expense. If you are open for suggestions let us mention a few things about our

Alaska Refrigerators.

We can honestly say it is the best constructed refrigerator ever put on the market. It will keep provisions longer and use less ice than any other made.

The inner frame is made from perfectly odorless wood, and is lined with zinc, polished as bright as a mirror, presenting a very clean and attractive appearance.

They are also supplied with Patent Syphon and solid metal shelves.

Our space will not permit us to say anything more in regard to this article, so we would like you to call and inspect them yourself. We have them in all sizes and are from \$15 to \$500.

If you get more ice than your refrigerator will hold we would advise you to get one of our

Ice Chests.

We also have them in all sizes, from \$8.50 to \$25.00.

We have just received some very pretty

Water Coolers.

These coolers have wrought iron lining, with pure agate enamel, preserving the water and freeing it from metallic oxide, which is impossible to avoid with ordinary lining. Sizes are 2, 3 and 6 gallons, and range in price according.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co. Limited.

307 FORT ST

Drink PURE WATER.

If the advice given in those three words is heeded, good health will follow. City water is not good for many reasons, principally, because it is contaminated with vegetable and putrid matter of all descriptions. A simple analysis shows this to be a fact.

EXERCISE

Our doctors are busy treating patients who are suffering from complaints, more especially malarial disorders, which will be materially benefited if they drink a water that is pure and possesses curative features, as does Bartlett Spring Water.

DUE

Ask your family physician about the water, and if he is honest he will endorse its use.

All who have drank the water speak in the highest of terms for it.

This climate demands the use of such a water and you cannot afford to be without it.

VIGILANCE.

We will serve free of charge a glass of this wonderful natural Spring water at our Soda Counter to all who care to come and test its virtues. We deliver the water to your home in case lots at \$6.50 for 50 plants, \$9.50 for 50 quarts.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO

SOLE AGENTS.

A TRUE SOLDIER

The Hero Who Commanded the
First Nebraska.

WAS A WEST FOINT MAN

In Honolulu as a Major of the Regiment—Added to His Own Record—Losses in the Command.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Colonel John Miller Stotsenberg of the First Nebraska Infantry, who held the rank of Captain in the regular Army, killed in the reconnaissance at Quengua, was born in Indiana, November 24, 1858, and appointed a cadet at the Military Academy in July, 1877, and graduated number 41 in his class. He was appointed Second Lieutenant of the Sixth Cavalry in 1881, and became a Captain December 14, 1898. He served with his regiment in Arizona and New Mexico from 1887 to 1890, at the close of the latter year participating in the Sioux campaign in the battle at Wounded Knee. He was at Fort Niobrara, and served for a few months at Fort Myer, near Washington, going thence to the infantry and cavalry school at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., where he graduated with distinguished honors. Colonel Stotsenberg then served with his regiment at Fort Leavenworth until December, 1897, and from that time to the following April was professor of military science and tactics at the University of Nebraska. He was mustered in as a Major of the First Nebraska Infantry May 9th last, and as Colonel of the same regiment November 10, 1898. He sailed with his regiment for Manila June 15th.

In appearance he was short and slight and had rather an ascetic countenance, partly, perhaps, due to the fact that he was always a very studious man. He was a strict disciplinarian, and the recruits he had to break in during the early months of his command of the First Nebraska resented his methods so bitterly that they procured the passage of a resolution of censure against him through the Nebraska Legislature. Once they became engaged in actual warfare, however, the merits of his course became so apparent that in response to a very strong demand from the people of the State and the soldiers themselves the resolution of censure, by a formal vote, was expunged from the legislative records.

Colonel John M. Stotsenberg was in command of the First Nebraska Volunteer Infantry as the result of the illness of an officer and the detachment of another. The First Nebraska went to Manila in command of Colonel Bratt, and under his command took part in the operations south of Manila against Malate fort and the attack and capture of Manila on August 13th. In the selection of officers for serious position in the organization of the government for the city, planned by Major-General Merritt and put into execution by Major-General Otis, Lieutenant-Colonel Colton of the First Nebraska was made deputy collector of the port. Later Colonel Bratt became ill and was commended by a medical board. General Otis ordered him home, and then, as he did not care to take Colonel Colton out of the Customhouse, where he was doing excellent work, decided to select some other officer for the command of the regiment. Choice fell upon Stotsenberg and he was named. At first there was strong opposition from within the command, many of the officers thinking that those in regular line should be promoted. Colonel Stotsenberg endeavored himself to every man in the regiment and brought the command to a high state of efficiency.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—General Otis has furnished the War Department with the following casualty list:

Killed—First Nebraska, April 23, Colonel John M. Stotsenberg, K. Second Lieutenant L. E. Sisson; B. Quartermaster Sergeant J. F. Storck; H. Sergeant Charles Melech.

Fourth Cavalry, Company I, Privates William B. Jackson, William D. Skinner.

Wounded—K. Musician Charles Power, ankle, severe; Privates Ralph Winter, thigh, severe; Edward Quinn, shoulder, severe; John B. Carey, thigh, slight; Pavy O'Connor, head, severe.

First Nebraska—H. First Lieutenant William K. Moore, leg, moderate; B. Second Lieutenant A. S. Wadsworth, leg, severe; Privates William L. Richards, arm, severe; D. Lee Stoner, jaw, severe; Edwin O. Peterson, cheek, severe; James Richard, jaw, severe; Charles Swartz, iliac region, severe; F. John White, leg, moderate; Musician Walter G. Tingler, neck, severe; H. W. Liveston and Walter Elfrink, shoulder, severe; Guy Minor, leg, severe; I. Edwin F. Gregg, forearm, severe; James Keenan, thigh, severe; David Wilkins, chest, severe; Sergeant Clyde Oshugh,

iliac region, severe; Corporals Dallas and Henderson, leg, moderate; K. Harry Brookover, arm, severe; Frank Faulk, leg, severe; Privates Robert L. Smith, side, severe; William H. Larue, hand, severe; Fred Gibbs, back, slight; Otto Hemp, leg, slight; Eli Slason, thigh, slight; James R. Alwen, knee, severe; M. Orsen E. Humphrey, shoulder, severe; Sergeant Horace Kennedy, chest, severe; Corporal A. R. Chapman, forearm, moderate.

Fifty-first Iowa—E. Corporal B. Mariner, forearm, severe; Lewis Hunter, hand, severe; L. Sergeant Carl Gardner, severe; Walter Larsen, thigh, moderate; Robert L. Daisley, dorsal region, severe; M. Adrian Hackett, leg, severe; Bent Thomas, thigh, severe.

Utah Artillery—A. Privates David J. Davids, leg, severe; John Alphonsa, head, severe.

First California—D. Corporal C. M. Davis, foot, slight.

FAR FROM HOME

Pair of Omaha Men Meet
On a Honolulu Corner.

The Exposition Commissioner and a Sign Corps Member—Were Old Associates

Mr. Umsted, the commissioner here in the interest of Omaha's Colonial Exposition, when at home is manager for the Western Union Telegraph Company's octopus arm of the place. He performed such signal service in connection with the great show of last year that he was given the assignment to Hawaii. Mr. Umsted and some of his new friends were standing at the corner of Fort and King last evening when a soldier stopped and projected a neat hand at the commissioner, at the same time saying: "Glad to see you, Mr. Umsted. Don't you remember me? I was one of your operators in Omaha. My name is Kyle." Umsted was glad to see Kyle and explained that the soldier was known as one of the swiftest and best telegraph operators in the whole of the West. Kyle, a bright young fellow, is in the signal corps and with eleven other selected men, is aboard the Ohio. He was through the campaign in Cuba, worked on the firing line, was sent to Porto Rico, and then stationed at Washington. At the nation's capital Kyle went into a competition, was placed first at receiving by the Morse code and stood well up in heliograph, wigwag, semaphore, construction, ballooning and a few other affairs of the communication and information branch. This resulted in the detail to Manila. Kyle says he comes along because he wants to see all of the new country of his Uncle Samuel. The signal corps men of this lot are all prize winners and are fully equipped. For one thing they have seven suits of clothes each. Kyle is very much interested in wireless telegraphy. Three weeks ago he was busy all day every day assisting in the experiments being conducted at Fort Meyer, near Washington. He said the work for short distances was satisfactory, but he was doubtful about the system ever working for many miles. Mr. Umsted said the same thing.

A Honolulu Man Talks of Dean's Backache Kidney Pills.

When an incident like the following occurs here at home it is bound to carry weight with our readers. The public statement of a reputable citizen living in this city leaves no ground for the skeptic to stand on.

Mr. James C. Stevens, of this city, informs us: "I was troubled with an ache in the small of my back for a long time, and such was the condition of things until I tried some of Dean's Backache Kidney Pills, which I obtained at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. A short treatment gave me the desired relief, and I am satisfied that they are a good remedy for backache and deserve to be recommended."

Mr. Stevens is one of our own citizens. Is not such testimony stronger than that of some one living in America?

Does your back or side ache so that it is hard to stand straight? Do you have headaches, nervousness, frequent thirst, hot dry skin, or shortness of breath? Evil forebodings, or unsettled sleep? Are your eyelids distended or feet and ankles swollen and have you lost flesh? Are the secretions from the kidneys thick, dark colored, and do they deposit a sediment? Kidney disease is insidious and if you have any of these symptoms you should treat them at once. Delay may mean you can't be cured.

Dean's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and druggists at 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

SUGAR AND COFFEE FIGHT.

NEW YORK, April 26.—The New York Sun says in Toledo it is reported that A. M. Woodson and others of the Woodson Spice Company, are making arrangements to establish a large coffee roasting plant in San Francisco. It is also reported that the plant will be used by the sugar trust to fight the Arabuckles.

LOT OF FIGHTERS

Half of the Famous Thirteenth
Infantry in Town.

LOST HEAVILY IN CUBA

In the Thick of the Action on San Juan Hill—Colonel with a Record—Senior Captain.

Half of the Thirteenth Regiment of United States Infantry arrived here yesterday at 4 o'clock on the transport Senator from San Francisco en route to Manila. All those on board not "blacklisted" were allowed shore leave immediately and during the evening and way into the night crowds came from Pacific Mail wharf, where the transport was lying, and fraternized with the boys in blue off the Morgan City around the hotel, where the Government band was playing.

The "Fighting Thirteenth," as the Regiment is known in the service, covered itself with glory in Cuba during the late war. Next to the Sixth Regiment it lost more men in action than any other organization engaged in the Spanish war. The Thirteenth was in the thick of the famous charge of San Juan hill, and many of the officers and men still carry with them the germs of fever contracted during the Cuban campaign.

The Thirteenth has been recruited almost to its full strength, but is still very short of officers. Col. Smith, the commanding officer, has his headquarters on board the Senator, which sailed from San Francisco along with the Ohio, which carries the band. In addition the Senator has companies A, C, F, G, H, and I and thirty-two enlisted men for regiments already in Manila. On the Ohio are companies B, D, E, K, L, M, and seventy-five recruits.

Lieut. Joseph Frazier, of the Ninth Infantry, is the quartermaster in charge of the Senator and Lieut. D. E. Nolan, of the Thirteenth, has charge of the Ohio for the Army. Lieut. Nolan was formerly with the First Infantry and made many friends in San Francisco while stationed at the Presidio. After the close of the Cuban campaign the Thirteenth returned to New York, where the First Battalion took up quarters at Fort Porter, the Second at Fort Columbus and the Third at Fort Niagara. As most of the men have seen service in a tropical country and as nearly all are in the finest condition now the Thirteenth should be a big help to Gen. Otis.

Col. Alfred T. Smith, who commands the Regiment, is quite a famous fighter. He won distinction in the Civil War, at the close of which he was Colonel of the Two Hundred and Second Illinois Regiment. He made Tampa his headquarters during the late war. Before the Third Battalion left Fort Porter, April 21st, the citizens of Buffalo unveiled a granite bowlder weighing thirty-five tons and suitably inscribed in honor of the Fighting Thirteenth and its deeds of valor in Cuba.

The commanding officer aboard the Ohio is Capt. J. H. H. Eschire, who for many years was military attaché at the United States Legation at Madrid. The other officers on board are Capt. M. B. Safford, W. Geary and E. L. Falson; First Lieutenants E. B. Gose, P. E. Pierce, L. H. Bash (adjutant), C. H. Paine and D. E. Nolan; Second Lieutenants, F. W. Coleman, P. G. Clark, H. A. Robleschian and P. M. Schaffer. Surgeons (contract) Beckman and Stafford are also on board bound for Manila. The troops on board number 660 men, attached to the six companies, being 110 each, and about seventy-five recruits for various commands near Manila. All the way from the East the Thirteenth only lost two men. One fell off the cars and was run over by the train. Another fell from the wharf at San Francisco and was drowned.

This is the fourth voyage to Manila for the Ohio and the ship's officers declare the present lot of troops to be the cleanest and most orderly yet taken across the Pacific.

Capt. Boggs is still in command of the Ohio, with officers as follows: Chief Officer Barling, Second Officer Hilbert, Chief Engineer Burney and Purser Hedges. The Ohio is becoming a veteran in the United States-Philippine service.

A RELIC OF THE WAR.

Many old soldiers now feel the effects of the hard service they endured during the war. Mr. Geo. S. Anderson of Rossville, York county, Penn., who saw the hardest kind of service at the front, is now frequently troubled with rheumatism. "I had a severe attack lately," he says, "and procured a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It did so much good that I would like to know what you would charge me for one dozen bottles." Mr. Anderson wanted it both for his own use and to supply it to his friends and neighbors, as every family should have a bottle of it in their home, not only for rheumatism, but lame back, sprains, swellings, cuts, bruises and burns, for which it is unequalled. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. I., and all druggists and dealers.

Officers of the Thirteenth Infantry, U. S. A., have been handsomely entertained at the club of the officers of the N. O. H.

SLEEP FOR SKIN-TORTURED BABIES

And rest for tired mothers in a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single anointing with CUTICURA (ointment), purest of emollients and greatest of skin cures. This treatment will afford instant relief, and point to a speedy cure of the most torturing, disfiguring, humiliating, itching, burning, bleeding, crusted, scaly skin and scalp humors, with loss of hair, when all else fails.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERRY & SONS, LONDON. POTTER D. AND C. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A. Q3 "How to Cure Skin-tortured Babies," post free.

EVERY HUMOUR From Pimples to Scrofula cured by CUTICURA REMEDIES.

California Fertilizer Works

Office: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.
Factories: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS
AND PURE BONE MEAL.

DEALERS IN.....

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade.

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, < FERTILIZERS,
NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.
HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,
FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC
Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation. The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

49.

This is the Columbia model that is having such a great run in the States and here. This is also the model that the price is to be raised on. We have been notified that in future we will have to pay \$5.00 more for them and when our present stock on this model is sold we will have to follow the price up. As long as they last \$50.00 will be the price, when this lot is sold and new ones come they will have to be \$55.00.

With a large number of models in both COLUMBIAS AND RAMBLERS to pick from the right place to get a wheel, is,

E. O. HALL & SON,

—LIMITED—

Corner Fort and King Streets.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.

(Limited)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836.
ACCUMULATED FUNDS.....\$3,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.
OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.
CAPITAL.....£1,000,000.

REDUCTION OF RATES.
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.
AGENTS.

J. S. WALKER,
General Agent Hawn Isl.

Revel Insurance Company.

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.;
ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO.;
WILHELM OF MAGDEBURG INSURANCE CO.;
SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA;
SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL UNION.

Room 12, Spreckels Block.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co

OF BREMEN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co.

OF BREMEN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance 6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 101,860,600
Total reinsurance 107,860,600

North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance 8,800,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000
Total reinsurance 43,800,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms. H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1897, 413,558,989.
1-Authorized Capital, 25,000,000 \$
Subscribed Capital, 2,750,000
Paid up Capital 687,500 0
2-Fire Funds 2,750,000 7 8
3-Life and Annuity Funds 413,558,989 8 9
Revenue Fire Branch 1,581,877 8 9
Revenue Life and Annuity 1,276,611 1 9
Branches 21,927,288 4 3

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Castle & Cooke, LIMITED.

LIFE AND FIRE
INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR
New England Mutual Life Insurance Co
OF BOSTON;

Edin Fire Insurance Company
OF HARTFORD.

